The Ohio Statesman DAILY, TRI-WERKLY AND WEEKLY.

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Leading Newspapers of Ohio Say From the Cleveland Herald of March 28. From the Cleveland Herald of March 28.

The orthography of the Worcester Dictionary is that used by most, if not all, authors of distinction in this country and lingland, and conforms to the general usage of ordinary writers and speakers.

Whatever prejudices may have existed previously, a careful study of this volume will invariably be followed by a warm appreciation of its great merits, and a desire to add it to the well selected library, be it large or small, It is a library in itself, and will remain an imperishable record of the learning of its compiler.

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Here are upwards of a hundred thousand words—good and and indifferent—whose multifarious meanings an ierivations, together with their correct spelling and projunciation, are set clearly before the eye. The work inquestionably the greatest Thesaurus of English Word very published.

Evidently Worcestra's Royal Quarto Dictionary is of only the last, but the next cork of the kind ever to used, and can by no possibility suffer by comparison of From the Toledo Blade of May 29.

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Newark, N. J. Dividend January 1, 1861, 45 Por Cent

Balance, per statement Jan. 1st, 1860....\$3,406,582 3
Received for Premiums during the year 1890......\$763,053 55
Received for interest during
the year 1860............214,014 19

Total receipts for 1860...\$977,067.74 Paid Claims by Death, 367,050 00 Paid Policies surren

Taid Annualise 1,517 00
Paid Dividends during the year168,500 75 565,091 63 411,976 14

Total Assets \$3,812,556.56 575 Policies in force, insuring..... \$28,426,538

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK

COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNES, AY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1861. 1861402 & JUD 18624 Winter Arrangement—Time Changed.

RAT NORTHERN AND EASTERN ROUTE. CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS

> CHEATERS VARIETY CINCINNATI

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Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. for Fort Wayns and Chicago. ting at Gleveland with the LAKE SHORE RAIL ROAD bunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, flos ton, and New York.

TWO TRAINS DAILY. EXCEPT BUNDAY, From Columbus, in connection with Trains on the

AND XENIA RAILROADS. FIRST TRAIN. NIGHT EXPRESS-Leaves Columbus at 3:50 A. M.

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NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 3:15 P. M.; will leave passengers at all stations. Greenwich, Rochester, Columbia and Olmsted being Flag stations, this train will not stop for passengers except upon signal. Arrive at Cleveland 8:30 P. M., Dunkirk 3 A. M., Buffalo 4:35 A. M., Albany 4:15 P. M., New York 9:50 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.

At Crestline with Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Bailroad for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baitimore. Also for Chicago.
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Baggage Checked Through to New York and Bosto via Cleveland; also, to Philadelphia and New Yorkvia Orestline. RETURNING. Night Express arrives at Columbus at . . . 1:30 A. M Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 1:30 P. h

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Will sail from LIVERPOOL every Wednesday, and from QUEBEO every Saturday, ealling at LONDONDERRY, to receive on beard and land Mails and Passengers, to and from Ireland and Sectiond.

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A Large Assortment of Piece and Furnishing Goods Constantly on Hand

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Winter Arrangement, Little Miami & Columbus . Xenia

RAILROAD

For Cincinnati, Dayton & Indi apolis Phrough to Indianapolls without Com is of Car and but One Change of Cara & veen Columbus and St. Louis

On and After Monday, N 11, 1861.

Four Trains Daily from Con-FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS, via Dayton, at fa as stoppin London, Xenia, Dayton, Middletows and Hamilton t London, Xenis, Dayton, Middletown an Mamile priving as Cincinnall at 7:40 a. m.; collection of Dayton 105 s. m.; connecting at Cincinnati for 5:05 s. m.; connecting at Oincinnati for Leasurille, Viscennes, St. Louis, and all points Southers; arrivin at St. Louis at 11:35 p. m.; connecting t Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Hante, Ohe so, and a points West; arriving at Indianapolis at 10 cs. m.

ACCOMMODATION at 5:30 s. m., stopp: It all stations between Columbus. Cincinnati and Dayton arriving at Cincinnati at 10:23 s. m., as at Dayton 8:32 s. m.; connecting at Cincinnati th Mail Linci Steamboats for Louisville, and at Dayton for Indianasolis and the West.

FOURTH TRAIN. MAIL at 4 p. m., stopping at all stations between columbus and Cincinnati; arriving at Cincinnati at 9:25

P. W. STRADER, General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati JNO. W. DOHBRTY, E. W. WOODWARD, Columbus, Nov. 10, 186

1861. EAST

TIME CHANGED.

CENTRAL OHIO STEUBENVILLE SHORT LINE

RAILROAD CONNECTING AT PIPTSBURGH WITH THE Pennsylvania Central Railroad

UNITED. OFFER THE Shortest, Quickest and Most Desira-ble Route to all Eastern Cities.

Trains Leave Columbus as follows: IA BELLAIRE. VIA STRUBERVILL

Morning Express. 4:00 A. M. 3:20 P. M. 4:00 A. M: 12:35 P. M. ARRIVE AT BELLAIRE 11:15 P. M. 4:10 P. M. 10:00 P. M. ARRIVE AT HARRISDORG 3:15 A. M. 3:10 A. M. ARRIVE AT BALTIMORE 8:20 A. M. 1:40 P. M. 8:20 A. M. 7:40 A. M. 12:50 P. M. 7:40 A. M. HEW YORK VIA ALLENTOWN 11:00 A. M. 5:00 P. M.

11:00 A. M 1:45 P. M. 6:15 P. M. Passengers by this line reach New York in advance of the Northern route.

12:35 P. M. train is the only one from Columbus a

The Only Route from Columbus to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York

WITH ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS. This train also connects at Bellaire with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

II This route is 30 MILES SHORTER to Pittsburgh and more than 100 MILES SHORTER to New York, than Northern lines. Baggage Checked Through to all im portant points East. Ask for Tickets via Bellaire or Steu benville.

Tickets Good over either Route. JOHN W. BROWN,
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IRA A. HUTOHINSON,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville Short Line.
Columbus, Nov. 13, 1861.

REMOVAL WILLIAM H. RESTIEAUX,

DEALER, IN Groceries,

Produce, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

The Ohio Statesman

The Position of the Government on the Slavery Question.

The following documents will show the position of Congress and the government on the question of slavery in relation to the war: RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On the 11th of February, 1861, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That neither Congress, nor the peo-ple or governments of the non slaveholding States, have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slaver; in any slavehold-ing State of the Uviou. Upon this the year and mays were taken, and he result was its unanimous adoption-there

being yeas 161; no nays. And be it further enacted. That whenever thereafter, during the present insurrection against the government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or permitted by the person to whom such labor or person of this government to been under the law of any State shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or provide the last ten years an angry controversy has existed upon this question of slavery. The minds of the people of the South have been gogues, who have assured them that the people of the South have been gower of this government to be a superficient of the people of the South have been government. ACT OF CONGRESS:

Steamboats for Louisville, and at Dayton for Indianass olis and the West.

THIRD TRAIN

EXPRESS at 1350 p. m., stopping of Jenstron, i.m. don, Charleston, Xenta, Corwin, Morrow, St. Lebanon, Fostar's, Loveland and Milford, arriving at Oincinnatian at 645 p. m., at Dayton at 5 p. m.; connecting at Cinwith the Ohio and Missassipp Train for Louisville, vincensus, St. Louis at 1845 a. m.; connecting at Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago and all points West. States, then, and in every such case, the person to show such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary nothwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the terror claiming such labor or service shall seek.

> ed by President LINCOLN on the 7th day of August. Another act was passed, confiscating the property of rebels, but not including slaves. UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL ON

Some time since Marshal McDowert, United to the United States Attorney General, stating that he did not deem it his duty to return fugiand asking for advice on the subject. The fol-

owing was the reply: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,? July 23, 1861.

. L. McDowell, U. S. Marshal, Kansas: Your letter of the 11th of July, received 19th (under frank of Senator Lane, of Kaneas), asks advice whether you should give your services in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

It is the President's constituted duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."—

That means all the laws. He has no right to discriminate—no right to execute the laws he likes, and leave unexecuted those he dislikes.

The Mr. Lincoln had not pursued the course which he has, would he not have been unworthy of the confidence that has been so generously placed in him? He has adopted this course, and he has appealed to you, the people of the States, to raily round the standard of our coundiscriminate—no right to execute the laws he likes, and leave unexecuted there is not protected the rights of the South than this Administration would have done.

** If Mr. Lincoln had not pursued the course which he has, would he not have been unworthy of the confidence that has been so generously placed in him? He has adopted this course, and he has appealed to you, the people of the states, to raily round the standard of our coundiscriminate—no right to execute the laws he still lives upon this course, we And of course you and I, his subordinates, can make no war upon Southern institutions. We have no wider latitude of discretion than he recognize the right of South Carolina and Georbas. Missouri is a State in the Union. The lasurrectionary disorders in Missouri are but individual crimes, and do not change the legal status of the State, nor change its rights and obligations as a member of the Union. A refusal, by a ministerial officer, to execute

any law which properly belongs to his office, is an official misdemeanor, of which I do not an official misdemeanor, of which I do not doubt the President would take notice. Very respectfully, EDWARD BATES.

made their way to Fortress Monroe, and a question arising as to what disposition should be made of them, the Secretary of war made the light to the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi

following order on the subject:

WASHINGTON, August —, 1861.

General.—The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in the States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 20, has received my most attentive consideration. It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the United States, or who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines, shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines, shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in their hands within these lines, shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons who shall be taken within these lines, shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty, will be shot. The property real and personal, of all persons who shall be taken within these lines, shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty, will be shot. The property real and personal, of all persons the United States of Missouri who shall be taken within these lines, shall be the shall be taken within these lines, shall be taken Washington, August -, 1861. part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union, for the preservation of all the Constitutional rights of the States, and the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and Territories in which the authority of the States and Territories in which the authority of the Constitution of the Con the Union is fully acknowledged. The ordinary form of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms. But in the States

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1861.

Major-General John C. Fremant:

Sir.—Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of

the lawful vervice of their masters; nor will you, categorin cases where the public good may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from which he may have escaped. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, SIMON CAMERON, it Secretary of War.

To Major-General Butler, Commanding Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe.

SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR The Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the interior, addressed a public meeting in Providence, R. I., on the 16th of August. He said, in reference to the slavery question:

It is the question of domestic servitude that has rent asunder the temple of liberty. What is there in this question of slavery that should divide the people? Why, my friends, when this government was formed, when we marched from the battle fields of the Revolution, every State of the Union, with a single execution. State of the Union, with a single exception, acknowledged the institution of slavery. It has been abolished in New England, in New York and Pennsylvania, and our States of the West have grown to their present stature of population and magnificence as free States. But for the last ten years an angry controversy the law of any State shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or serior is claimed to be due, or byshe lawful agent be such person, to take up arms against the charge. Has the government of the United States; or shall be required or permitted by the person of slavery. I sak you, is there any truth in the charge. Has the government of the United States; or shall be required or permitted with the instance, by any second of the Control of the Cont

to prevent the inauguration of that President

whom a majority of the people had declared to be the man of their choice.

My friends, I have known the President long and well. It has been my fortune to be selected as one of his constitutional advisers. I have had the honor of being connected with this Administration since its commencement, and I tell States Marshal for Kansas, addressed a letter you to night that you cannot find in South Carolina to the United States Attorney General, stating that he did not down it his duty to return furt. that he did not deem it his duty to return fugi-tives to Missouri until she became more loyal, Had the people of the South been willing to wait and see whether he would regard that oath which, in the presence of the assembled nation, he had taken, they would have found that no

HEADQUARTERS WEBTERN DEP'T. Sr. Louis, Aug. 30, 1861.

Circumstances, in my judgment of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the command ing General of this department should assume the administrative powers of the State. In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to SECRETARY CAMERON'S CRIDER AS TO FUGITIVE PEACE, and to give security and protection to A large number of fugitive slaves having throughout the State of Missouri. The lines of

fronton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi All persons who shall be taken with arms

wholly or in part under insurrectionary control, the 2d inst., was just received. Assured that where the laws of the United States are so far you upon the ground could better judge of the opposed and resisted that they cannot be effect. necessities of your position than I could at this opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fail, and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the State within which military operations are conducted, must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this general rule wish that that clause should be modified as the right to services forms no exception. The cordingly. Your answer just received expresses parties claiming them. To this general rule the right to services forms no exception. The act of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States, the right to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows, of necessity, that no claim can be recognized by the military authority of the Union for the services of such persons when fugitives.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State, under which only the service of such fugitives can be claimed, must needs be wholly, or almost wholly, suspended. As to the

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Fruits, etc. etc.,
HAS REMOVED HIS STORE FROM
HAS REMOVED HIS STORE FROM
NO. 34, NORTH HIGH STREET
TO
NO. 106, South High Street,
The old stand recently eccepted by WM. Medganate
He is in daily secupt of
He is in daily secupt of
He is in daily secupt of
MW AND FRESH GOODS
Which he will sell
Chenp for Cash or Country Produce.
The goods delivered to City trade free of charge. Lift
General Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AGRICULTU

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR

EN. SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PROPLE OF

To the Profix of South Carolina—In the dience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of national troops.—The diotates of a joury which, under these off-cumstances, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come among you with no feelings of personal animosity—no desire to harm your citizens, desiroy your property, or interfers with any of your lawful rights or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina—The civilined world stands appalled at the course you are TO THE PROPER OF SOUTH CAROLINA-IN

Citizens of South Carolina—The civilined world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother, the beet, the most enlightened and heretofore the most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country.—You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, are nals and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders, with this property, you are in arms and waging a ruthless war against your constitutional government, and thus threatening the existence of a government which you are bound by the laws of the selection compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignormining and preparing the way for totally ignor-ing your own political and social existence, but you are threstening the civilized world with the

sible with civilized man. Fellow Citizens-I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts, of the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our preperty. If the shedding of fra-ternal blood in battle, the mourning and wait person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

This act was refuctantly approved and sign—This act was refused in the land, then it was that designing and dishon—the purpose of accomplishing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing their own selfish s hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the confederacy of a great people—a confederacy established by your own hands—in order to get, were it possible, an independent government, under which you

can never live in peace, prosperity or quietness. Carolinians: We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our Coustituonal obligations to the citizens of your State. Those obligations shall be performed as far as in our power. But be not deceived. The obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the Constitutional authorities is para nount to all others. If, in the performance of he had taken, they would have found that no this duty, other minor but important obligation ever organized in this country tous should be in any way neglected, it must be protected the rights of the South than the stributed to the necessities of the case, because protected the rights of the South than this Ad- rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion

T. W. SHERMAN, Brigadier-General Commanding. Headquarters G C., Port Royal, S C. Novem

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL DEX. BALTIMORE. Nov. 17, 1861
To the People of Accomac and Northempton Coun-

The millitary forces of the United states are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends and with the earnest hope that they may not by your own acts be forced to become yor enemies. They will invade no rights of person or property. the contrary your laws, your institution usages will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any fireside will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caus ed by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any persons held to domestic service, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pre text for misrepresentation, commanders of regim

outs and corps have been instructed not to permit any such persons to come within their lines. The command of the expedition is entrusted to Brigadier-General Henry H. Lockwood, of Delaware—a State identical in some of the listinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland bordering on one of yours. From him and from them you may be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile

resistance or attack.

Their mission is to assert the authority of the United States, to reopen your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion that the most triumphant vote in to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides, by re-establishing lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the products of your labor, and a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life which you require in exchange; and, in a word, to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifia-ble rebellion.

If the calamities of intestine war, which are desolating other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her fields with fraternal blood, fall upon you, it will not be the fault of the government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed—a force which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and maliguity. If there are any among you who, rejecting all over-tures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation and draw down upon themselves the consequences which the government is most anxious to avoid, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes.—
On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and on all who are found

in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be visited. the laws of war will be visited.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations, the public authorities assure all they can have peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guarantee of all constitutional and legal rights and the blessings of a just and paternal government.

JOHN A. DIX.

Major-General Commanding.

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